Protein not less than 43.00 Per Cent * * * Crude Fiber not more than 12.00 Per Cent," borne on the tags attached to the sacks containing the said article, were false and misleading, in that they represented that the article contained 43 per cent of crude protein and contained not more than 12 per cent of crude fiber, and for the further reason that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that it contained 43 per cent of crude protein and not more than 12 per cent of crude fiber, whereas the article contained less than 43 per cent of crude protein, to wit, 39.86 per cent of crude protein, and contained more than 12 per cent of crude fiber, to wit, approximately 13.79 per cent of crude fiber.

On May 7, 1926, the defendants entered pleas of guilty to the information, and the court imposed a fine of $25 and costs.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

14492. Adulteration of canned crab meat. U. S. v. 91 Cases of Canned Crab Meat. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 21025. I. S. No. 8113-x. S. No. E-5699.)

On April 22, 1926, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 91 cases of canned crab meat, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Hale Co., from San Francisco, Calif., arriving on or about November 1, 1924, and that it had been transported from the State of California into the State of New York, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Canned Crab * * * Packed In Japan."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed or putrid animal substance.

On May 7, 1926, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

14493. Adulteration of canned sardines. U. S. v. 70 Cases of Sardines. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 20447. I. S. No. 6498-x. S. No. E-5405.)

On October 16, 1925, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 70 cases of sardines, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Jacksonville, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Maine Cooperative Sardine Co., from Eastport, Me., on or about July 16, 1925, and transported from the State of Maine into the State of Florida, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Sea Lion Brand Sardines * * * Packed By Seacoast Canning Co. Eastport, Me."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed or putrid animal substance.

On June 22, 1926, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

14494. Adulteration and misbranding of colchicum seed fluidextract, cinchona tincture, cinchona compound tincture, colchicum seed tincture, nux vomica tincture, nitroglycerin tablets, strychnine sulphate tablets, and codeine sulphate tablets. U. S. v. Standard Pharmaceutical Corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, $250. (F. & D. No. 19741. I. S. Nos. 17372-v, 17377-v, 17378-v, 17379-v, 17380-v, 24283-v, 24284-v, 24287-v, 24288-v, 24291-v, 24292-v, 24293-v, 24296-v.)

On March 22, 1926, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Standard Pharmaceutical Corp., a corporation, Baltimore, Md., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the food and drugs act, in various consignments, on or about February 27, March 30, and April 23, 1925, respectively, from the State of Maryland into the State of West Virginia, of quantities of colchicum seed fluidextract, cinchona tincture, cinchona compound tincture, colchium

seed tincture, nux vomica tincture, nitroglycerin tablets, strychnine sulphate tablets and codeine sulphate tablets, which said products were adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Standard Pharmaceutical Corp. Baltimore, Md."

Analysis by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department of samples of the articles showed that: The colchicum seed fluidextract yielded not more than 0.128 gram of colchicine per 100 mils, which is approximately one-third of the minimum requirement of the pharmacopoeia; the colchicum seed tincture yielded not more than 0.0088 gram of colchicine per 100 mils, which is approximately one-fourth the minimum requirement of the pharmacopoeia; the cinchona tincture yielded not more than 0.164 gram of the alkaloids of cinchona per 100 mils, which is approximately one-fifth of the minimum requirement of the pharmacopoeia; the cinchona compound tincture yielded not more than 0.348 gram of the alkaloids of cinchona per 100 mils, which is less than the minimum requirement of the pharmacopoeia; the nux vomica tincture yielded not less than 0.352 gram of the alkaloids of nux vomica per 100 mils, which is 34 per cent more than the maximum requirement of the pharmacopoeia; the nitroglycerin tablets labeled "1/100 Grain" contained 1/555 grain of nitroglycerin per tablet, those labeled "1/50 Grain" contained 1/83 grain of nitroglycerin per tablet and those labeled "1/150 Grain" contained 1/321 grain of nitroglycerin per tablet; the strychnine sulphate tablets labeled "1/2 Grain" contained 2/5 grain of strychnine sulphate per tablet and those labeled "1/4 Grain" contained 1/5 grain of strychnine sulphate per tablet; the codeine sulphate tablets labeled "1/2 Grain" contained 2/5 grain of codeine sulphate per tablet and those labeled "1/4 Grain" contained 1/5 grain of codeine sulphate per tablet.

Adulteration was alleged in the information with respect to the colchicum seed fluidextract, colchicum seed tincture, cinchona tincture, cinchona compound tincture, and nux vomica tincture, for the reason that they were sold under and by names recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia and differed from the standard of strength, quality and purity as determined by the tests laid down in said pharmacopoeia, official at the time of investigation of the articles, in that said pharmacopoeia provided that colchicum seed fluidextract should yield not less than 0.36 gram of colchicine per 100 mils, whereas it yielded not more than 0.128 gram of colchicine per 100 mils; the pharmacopoeia provided that colchicum seed tincture should yield not less than 0.036 gram of colchicine per 100 mils, whereas it yielded not more than 0.0088 gram of colchicine per 100 mils; the pharmacopoeia provided that cinchona tincture should yield not less than 0.8 gram of the alkaloids of cinchona per 100 mils, whereas it yielded not more than 0.164 gram of the alkaloids of cinchona per 100 mils; the pharmacopoeia provided that cinchona compound tincture should yield not less than 0.4 gram of the alkaloids of cinchona per 100 mils, whereas it yielded not more than 0.348 gram of the alkaloids of cinchona per 100 mils; and the pharmacopoeia provided that nux vomica tincture should yield not more than 0.263 gram of the alkaloids of nux vomica per 100 mils, whereas it yielded not less than 0.352 gram of the alkaloids of nux vomica per 100 mils, and the standard of strength, quality and purity of the said articles was not declared on the containers thereof. Adulteration of the said colchicum seed fluidextract and colchicum seed tincture, cinchona tincture, cinchona compound tincture and nux vomica tincture was alleged for the further reason that their strength, quality and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which they were sold.

Adulteration of the nitroglycerin tablets, strychnine sulphate tablets and codeine sulphate tablets was alleged for the reason that their strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which they were sold, in that the labels represented that the said tablets contained 1/100 grain of nitroglycerin, 1/50 grain of nitroglycerin, 1/150 grain of nitroglycerin, 1/4 grain of strychnine sulphate, 1/2 grain of strychnine sulphate, 1/2 grain of codeine sulphate, or 1/4 grain of codeine sulphate, as the case might be, whereas each of said tablets contained less of the product than represented on the label thereof, the alleged 1/50 grain, 1/100 grain and 1/150 grain nitroglycerin tablets containing not more than 0.0119 grain, 0.00182 grain, and 0.00311 grain, respectively, of nitroglycerin to each tablet; the alleged 1/4 grain and 1/2 grain strychnine sulphate tablets containing not more that 0.173 grain and 0.38 grain, respectively, of strychnine sulphate to each tablet and the alleged 1/4 grain and 1/2 grain codeine sulphate tablets containing not more than 0.197 grain and 0.425 grain, respectively, of codeine sulphate to each tablet.

Misbranding of the colchicum seed fluidextract and colchicum seed tincture, cinchona tincture, cinchona compound tincture and nux vomica tincture was alleged for the reason that the statements, to wit, "Fluidextract Colchicum Seed U. S. P. IX * * * Standard 0.36 to 0.44 gramme of colchicine in 100 mils," "Tincture Colchicum Seed * * * U. S. P. * * * One hundred mils contains 0.036 gm. to 0.044 gm. Colchicine," Tincture Cinchona * * * U. S. P. * * * Assays 0.8 to 1 gm. Alkaloids in 100 mils," "Tincture Cinchona Compound U. S. P. IX * * * Contains 0.4 to 0.5 gm. Alkaloids in 100 mils," and "Tincture Nux Vomica * * * Assayed to contain not less than 0.237 gm. nor more than 0.263 gm. Alkaloids in each 100 mils," borne on the labels, were false and misleading, in that the said statements represented that the articles conformed to the standard laid down in the United States Pharmacopoeia, whereas, in truth and in fact, they did not.

Misbranding of the nitroglycerin tablets, strychnine sulphate tablets and codeine sulphate tablets was alleged for the reason that the statements, "Tablets * * * Nitroglycerin 1/100 Grain," "Tablet * * * Nitroglycerin 1/50 Grain," "H. T. Nitroglycerin 1/150 Grain," "Tablet Strychnine Sulphate 1/4 Grain," "Tablet Strychnine Sulphate 1/2 Grain," "H. T. Codeine Sulphate 1/2 Grain," "H. T. Codeine Sulphate 1/4 Grain," as the case might be, borne on the labels of the respective lots of the products, were false and misleading, in that the said statements represented that each tablet contained the amount of the product declared on the label thereof, whereas the said tablets contained less than so declared.

On April 1, 1926, a plea of guilty to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company, and the court imposed a fine of $250.

W. M. JARDINE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

14495. Adulteration and misbranding of morphine sulphate tablets, cocaine hydrochloride tablets, codeine sulphate tablets, nitroglycerin tablets, strychnine sulphate tablets, atropine sulphate tablets, pilocarpine hydrochlorate tablets, cinchona bark fluidextract, nux vomica powdered extract, and ipecac fluidextract. U. S. v. Nelson, Baker & Co. Plea of guilty. Fine, $100. (F. & D. No. 19759. I. S. Nos. 2133-x, 2136-x, 2137-x, 2138-x, 2158-x, 2164-x, 2165-x, 2166-x, 2170-x, 2172-x, 2173-x, 2176-x, 2177-x.)

On June 8, 1926, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Nelson, Baker & Co., a corporation, Detroit, Mich., alleging shipment by said company, in violation of the food and drugs act, on or about August 27, 1925, from the State of Michigan into the State of Ohio, of various drugs, namely, morphine sulphate tablets, cocaine hydrochloride tablets, codeine sulphate tablets, nitroglycerin tablets, strychnine sulphate tablets, atropine sulphate tablets, pilocarpine hydrochlorate tablets, cinchona bark fluidextract, nux vomica powdered extract, and ipecac fluidextract, which said drugs were adulterated and misbranded. The articles were labeled in part: "Nelson, Baker & Co., Detroit, Michigan," and were further labeled as hereinafter set forth.

Analysis by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department of samples of the articles showed that: The morphine sulphate tablets, labeled "¼ Gr.," contained 0.216 grain of morphine sulphate per tablet; the cocaine hydrochloride tablets, labeled "⅛ Gr.," contained 0.078 grain of cocaine hydrochloride per tablet; the codeine sulphate tablets, labeled "⅛ gr.," contained 0.108 grain of codeine sulphate per tablet; the nitroglycerin tablets, labeled "1/50 gr.," contained 1/92 grain of nitroglycerin per tablet; the strychnine sulphate tablets labeled "1/50 Gr." contained 1/60 grain of strychnine sulphate per tablet and those labeled "1/60 Gr." contained 1/80 grain of strychnine sulphate per tablet; the atropine sulphate tablets, labeled "1–100 gr.," contained 1/143 grain of atropine sulphate per tablet; the pilocarpine hydrochlorate tablets, labeled "⅛ Gr.," contained 1/12 grain of pilocarpine hydrochlorate per tablet; the cinchona bark fluidextract contained not more than 3.33 grams of the alkaloids of cinchona per 100 mils, which is less than the minimum required by the pharmacopoeia; the nux vomica powdered extract contained not more than 10.9 per cent of the alkaloids of nux vomica, which is less than three fourths of the minimum required by the pharmacopoeia; the ipecac fluidextract contained not more than 0.84 grams of the ether soluble alkaloids of ipecac per 100 mils, which is less than one half of the minimum requirement of the pharmacopoeia.

Adulteration of the said tablets was alleged in the information for the reason that their strength and purity fell below the professed standard of quality